28: Spiro--65
116, 346, 778

(1947-48) 1949

Woleaians-1-2
Ifalik

"Though Tilitr dwells in Fatuma, he and his sons have shrines on Ifaluk, to which they often descend. Of the eight shrines, seven are for Tilitr or his sons. (28)"

"28. [See following sheet for footnote 28.]"

28: Spiro--65
116, 346, 778

(1947-48) 1949

Woleaians-2
Ifalik

"28. [Footnote p. 65] There is one shrine in Felarik, Bwutaliwenol, in the lineage house of Nuteitei for the son of Tilitr, Wuluaro. In Rauau, there are two shrines: Bwuter Tilitr, the shrine of Tilitr, which is inside the public house, the fanap of Atelu, and Bwuter Tiliwetan, the shrine of Tiliwetan, a son of Tilitr, that is in the courtyard of the lineage of the Uelepi house. There are four shrines in Falalap: Bwuter Talewearo, a son of Solal, and Bwuter Tilitr. Except for two of these, the shrines are merely circular mounds of white, smooth sand, surrounded on its circumference by rocks, with a medicine plant or two in the center. In case of illness, tobacco or even lavalavas may be offered to the alus to help exorice the alusengau. The shrines are made of sand because Tilitr does not like place 'all same wet and stink', which is the earth. He likes only dry and clean places.

The main shrine is Bwuter Tiltitr in Falalap, for here all the major ceremonies are held. It, too, is a shrine of sand, but in addition has four upright sticks, which represent Aluelap; Lugeiligg, his son; Olophat, his grandson; and Tilitr.

Bwuter Tilitr in Rauau is in the fanap, and is a platform, with sides about a foot high, on which are placed tobacco, and from its upright poles always hang offerings of lavalavs.

In Falalap one shrine is a small model house, in which hang offerings of lavalavas."

41: Bates & Abbott N-5 (1953) 1958
OR21 Woleai OR21
Ifaluk

side of the trail there was an open grove of high breadfruit trees and other plantings of the Falivelu household.

This trail by Katelu we called the "schoolhouse trail"—because it led directly to the schoolhouse. The schoolhouse was a thatched shed built in a large clearing exactly half way across the island. It had been put up in accordance with instructions, either from the Navy or the Trust Territory, and contained a blackboard and a supply of essential equipment like boxing gloves and basket balls. But how would one go about introducing schooling on Ifaluk? Or should one? The answer to this latter, surely, is "yes" because willy-nilly the Ifalukians must learn to deal with the outer world in these days when that world has become a small neighborhood, and even Ifaluk cannot be protected by its remoteness. But the question of how to introduce this schooling is a complex one for which perhaps no one has a clear answer.

At any rate, the schoolhouse was not used for educational purposes during the period of our stay, but it did have uses. The clearing was a handy place to locate the rain gauge, and the schoolhouse itself, with its open sides, seemed a good place for the regular measurements of shade temperature and humidity. So the area became our meteorological station.

On this south end of Falarik the coconut grove of the lagoon shore extended right around the tip of the island to the ocean side, enveloping the schoolhouse yard. The trail was straight and formal, however, only as far as the school; beyond it became a winding footpath leading through the coconuts to the ocean beach.

Except for this southern end and the long stretch of lagoon shore, Falarik was covered with boondocks. Coconuts grew all through these boondocks, and the principal forest tree was breadfruit. But there were a dozen other kinds of trees, and a thick underbrush of bushes and ferns—ferns everywhere. There were many swampy areas in the center of the island, but the land became slightly higher toward the ocean shore, the surface rough with coral boulders, culminating in a definite "boulder ridge" paralleling the ocean beach.

The beach on the ocean side was narrow, sloping rather steeply from this boulder ridge. Along most of the length of the island the beach, too, was covered with coral rocks, but there were also stretches of coral